
Book Reviews

Jensen, Clayne R. (1995). *Outdoor Recreation in America*, 5th edition. Champaign, Illinois: Human Kinetics. ISBN 0-87322-496-5. 274 pages. \$35.00.

Clayne R. Jensen has written a useful and interesting book for students of outdoor recreation management or natural resource management. It is an update of previous editions. Recreation management will continue to be of vital concern to all land management agencies as public visitation increases while budgets to provide recreation programs lag behind. Students, whether their major is recreation, forestry, wildlife, soils, hydrology, or range management, will increasingly be managers of people who are visiting a forest, park, or refuge for recreation. *Outdoor Recreation in America* also gives current managers a valuable introduction to the management of outdoor areas to provide the best possible recreation opportunities to the public. The book focuses on a discussion of the outdoor recreation interests of visitors and the supply of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities based on the natural environment.

The book is organized into four sections. Part I looks at the meaning, development, and significance of outdoor recreation. Part II deals with government agencies, resources, and programs. Part III focuses on the private sector. The final section examines management policies and techniques employed in recreation resource management and includes a chapter on the future of outdoor recreation.

There are several books available for introduction to recreation classes. Most fall into one of two groups. The larger of the two groups takes an urban recreation administration and programming bent with a focus on recreation behavior and sociology. The second group is much smaller, focusing specifically on outdoor recreation and the resources on which outdoor recreation depends. Two books come to the forefront in this second category, *Outdoor Recreation* by Ibrahim and Cordes and the book under review here, *Outdoor Recreation in America*, fifth edition, by Jensen. Of the two, Ibrahim and Cordes's book includes more information about psychology, philosophy, and activities and may be a better fit for academic programs that have a strong outdoor recreation leadership emphasis. Jensen's book provides more detailed descriptions of resource management agencies and would perhaps be a better choice for forestry and similar natural resource management oriented programs. However, the two are very similar books, the authors of each often using the other as a reference.

Jensen achieves the goals of the book, providing a useful introduction to outdoor recreation management for students. The book is too basic for experienced managers of recreation resources or upper level students, but these are not the primary audience for the book. The strengths of the book

include the quotes at the beginnings of the chapters and the discussion questions at the ends. The book also provides good coverage of world environmental trends. Trends discussed include the continuing growth of the human population, urban sprawl, and global warming. The chapter on wildlife begins with an admonition that wildlife management is really people management, a lesson that many wildlife students and professionals need to more fully understand.

The book documents some major conservation victories and provides more in depth discussion of the federal resource management agencies than many other introductory texts. The book divides the federal agencies into three chapters, including separate chapters on water resources and wildlife. The book also includes separate chapters on wilderness resources, the natural resource base for recreation, and resource management concepts. These chapters, together with the chapter describing state agencies, make up the most valuable section of the book and give a good overview of how different agencies with different missions fit together within the federal government and mesh with state agencies to provide a network of resource management services. The chapter on planning, in particular, presents a view of how the different levels of planning (federal, state, local) can work in concert to provide recreation opportunities.

The book falls short in some cases of providing up to date information on the need for and availability of outdoor resources and recreation opportunities. Much of the information on visitor needs is drawn from research completed in the 1970s. Participation forecasts in the planning chapter are based on data from 1977. Perhaps this is the best data around, but why not mention more current sources? More recent data such as that collected by the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, industry, and trade groups would enhance the book (Kelly, 1987; Watson, 1989; Cordell, Bergstrom, Hartmann, & English, 1990; U. S. Department of the Interior, 1988). Perhaps there is a need for a periodic nationwide collection of outdoor recreation participation data, or at least a publication which periodically would summarize major data collection efforts. A publication similar to *A Guide to Rural Data* (Salant & Waller, 1995) would perhaps benefit the field. Salant and Waller (1995) discuss several sources of data and suggest ways the data can be used for the analysis of the population and community resources, economies, and governments of rural communities.

Several parts of the book could be expanded to include more theory and recent developments. For example leisure is discussed in terms of free time and how free time has increased for many people. The discussion could also mention that despite more free time, people feel increasingly rushed (Schor, 1991; Robinson, 1990). The book could also benefit from a discussion of other ways of viewing the leisure or recreation experience (Csikszentimihalyi, 1990; Murphy, 1981; Cheek & Burch, 1976; Arnold, 1991; Clawson & Knetsch, 1966).

The chapter on natural resource base could be improved with the inclusion of a map of the major ecosystems or biomes of North American

(Kuchler, 1964; Bailey, 1980) and could include more discussion of how the environment influences recreation opportunities. Recreation activities are mentioned more strongly for some ecotypes than others. Perhaps further research of the effects on recreation benefits of differing major ecotypes is warranted. This section could also include a section on the critical role parks and other reserves can play in protecting biodiversity and samples of ecosystems (Yaffee, 1994; U.S. Department of the Interior, 1972, 1961).

The chapter on wildlife could soften the focus on game management and provide a more thorough discussion of the growing interest in nongame wildlife management (Kerlinger & Brett, 1995; Whelan, 1991). In the same light, much of the book takes a pro development stand when a thorough examination of the preservation versus multiple use management controversies may prove more valuable and interesting to students. Often managers are caught in the middle between environmentalists who want more preservation and Congress and industry who often want more resource development. Examples of such controversies are plentiful in resource management and have occurred throughout the history of the National Park Service and other agencies (Ridenour, 1994; Dana & Fairfax, 1980). The search for more efficient ways to handle disputes over resource use has and will continue to provide impetus for research (Dinar & Loehman, 1995; Crowfoot & Wondolleck, 1990).

In addition to areas that could be expanded there is some need for clarification in the text. The section on use measurement describes accounting as a count of the data such as individuals or cars. Sampling is described as direct counts of people or related elements. A student would have trouble distinguishing sampling from accounting. The author indicates that sampling is not as accurate as accounting, but for many applications the reverse can be true. Observation is described as an estimate by management. The term observation usually indicates that a researcher was out in the field observing visitor behavior, not that the manager was making an estimate of use based on how busy the park appeared during the season.

The section on visitor fees in the same chapter is also misleading in that it states that the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service are the only two federal agencies that collect entrance fees for recreation use. Other agencies do collect fees and are trying to expand fee collections for additional activities. These agencies may not call these fees entrance fees, but they are recreation fees nonetheless. Continued research on the effects of fees is warranted as fees become ubiquitous. Fees will likely affect both agency policy and the visitor experience. New federal legislation allows more federal recreation areas to keep a higher percentage of fees collected at the local level, but because of nuances in the way the legislation was written, the benefits may vary considerably among areas collecting fees (Natural Resource Management Roundtable, Arkansas Recreation and Park Association Annual Conference, September 16, 1997).

Other points of confusion include a picture of a deer leaping a fence with a mention of how fences are major threats to deer when in many places

deer get along just fine with fences and have larger populations than in times before fences. Mather (first director of the National Park Service) is described as having encouraged state parks to protect property until it could be added to the National Park System. However, other authors, such as Runte (1987), describe Mather as encouraging state parks as a means to shield the National Park System from properties of insufficient grandeur (those lacking national significance but of local or regional value). The last point of confusion that will be mentioned is the passage describing a young professional leading a nature tour in a national park. In the accompanying photograph, the only person in uniform is clearly a U.S. Forest Service employee with a graying beard. The nature of the activity can not be determined from the photograph.

The weaknesses described above are relatively minor. Those that really limit the usefulness of the book are omissions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (which is pervasive in its effects on recreation area design and management), therapeutic recreation, and recreation leadership and programming. The book could use a much expanded section on being a professional and employment.

Overall, the book presents a strong theme of increasingly inadequate resources and growing demand. The faults of the book are largely ones of omission, perhaps the result of trying to keep the book to a manageable size. The book is useful for introductory courses in resource management oriented programs, especially if some outside reading is assigned to augment some of the weaker areas and omissions. Some of the weaknesses may point to areas where additional recreation research or review articles are needed. Since the book is written as an introduction to outdoor recreation resource management for beginning students, direct value to researchers is limited. The book provides an overview of concepts that have formed the basis of research efforts. Some of the omissions and weaknesses may indicate areas where leisure scholars could provide additional insights to work being conducted in other fields.

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Zimmerman, Bonnie, & McNaron, Toni A. H. (Eds.). 1996. *The new lesbian studies: Into the twenty-first century*. New York: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, ISBN 1-55861-136-3, \$17.95 paperback, 295 pp.

Same sex, Different cultures: Gays and lesbians across cultures. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. ISBN 0-8133-3163-3, \$26.00 cloth cover, 204 pp.

Caution! These books should be read with an open mind. The material and information contained in these books will make visible the invisible, challenge and deepen your understanding of human sexuality, gender roles, and heterosexism, and bring forth ideas and questions about social and cultural responses to same sex relationships in contemporary and future cultures.

While both books address aspects of sexual diversity, they approach the subject matter using conflicting theoretical perspectives and address two different sets of issues in different cultural contexts. Gilbert Herdt (1997), draw-